THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC Is Printed in TWO PARTS.

NINETY-THIRD YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1900.

PRICE In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN WILL ARRIVE TO-DAY.

Speaks at East St. Louis at 2 P. M. and Then Comes Across to This Side.

AT COLISEUM IN THE EVENING.

Efforts Also Being Made to Have Him Appear at Lemp's Park -Escort Across Bridge and a Reception.

Arrive East St. Louis 12:28 p. m. Luncheon at National Hotel 1 p. m. Speech at City Hall 2 p. m. Arrive St. Louis via Eads Bridge •

Hotel Speech at Coliscum \$:20 p. m.

Partial assurance has been given . that Mr. Bryan will speak at the . celebration of the Knights and . Ladies of Honor at Lemp's Con- . cordia Park, at 7:39 p. m., but this . has not been definitely arranged. E * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * E

William J. Bryan will arrive in St. Louis William J. Bryan will crive in St. Louis on his first and possibly only visit of the campaign at 320 o'clock this afternoon. He will enter the city by way of the Eads Bridge from East St. Louis, where he will make a speech at 2 p. m.

The Reception Committee of the National Democratic Committee of Commercial Travelers, under whose auspices the Coliscum reception will be held, will meet Mr. Revan in Fast St. Louis at the conclusion

Bryan in East St. Louis, at the conclusion of his speech, and escort him across the bridge to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where rooms have been engaged for him. Mr. Bryan will ride in a carriage drawn by four white horses. Leaving the bridge the carriages will go out Washington avenue to Twelfth street, south to Olive street, east to Ninth street, north to Locust street, and east to the hotel. The distinguished guest will remain in his rooms until after supper, when he will be exercised to the Collseum.

when he will be excorted to the Collseum. The special train carrying Mr. Bryan from Columbus. O., will arrive at the Relay Columbus, O., will arrive at the Relay Depot in East St. Louis over the Vandalia, via Effingham, at 12:28 p. m. A Reception Committee of the prominent citizens will meet him at the depot and escort him to the National Hotel for luncheon. After luncheon he will be driven to the City Hall, where he will address the people from a where he will address the people from a platform erected at the north front en-trance. He will then be driven back to the hotel, and at 3 o'clock will depart for St.

MR. BRYAN TO SPEAK AT MISSOURI POINTS.

Professor Seymour's First Regiment Band of fifty pieces will enliven the audience in the Collseum with a concert while waiting for the arrival of the guest of honor. At 8 o'clock the meeting will be called to order by Chairman James W. Jump, the presiding officer. He will introduce John A. Lee, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, who will make a few brief remarks, intro-ducing Webster Davis, John R. Boddie of Arkansas, an old commercial traveler, will introduce Mr. Bryan.

the Knights and Ladies of Honor to induc-Mr. Bryan to appear at Concordia Park, Thirteenth and Arsenal streets, before his appearance at the Coliseum, to make an address on "Fraternal Orders." The order is celebrating its twenty-third anniversary. and 15,600 knights and ladies are expected to be present. Mr. Bryan said last night that he would make every effort to ar-

range matters so that he could appear at the park. To-morrow will be a day of rest for the presidential candidate. He has signified his desire to enjoy a day of absolute rest, and the Executive Committee will respect his wishes. He will attend morning services at one of the churches and pass the remainder of the day with his sister from Denver, at the home of his cousts, Doctor Jennings. In the evening he will depart on the Frisco

on his way to Kansas City. The chairman of the Democratic State Committee has arranged an itinerary him which will allow him to make a brief speeches in his trip across the State. He will breakfast at Carthage, where he will make a brief speech at 9:30 a. m. Monday from the car platform. From Carthage he will proceed by special electric car to Carterville, Webb City and Jeplin, at each of which places he will make a brief speech Continuing his trip, he will speak at Ga-lena, Kas., at 2 p. m., and at Pittsburg, Kas., at 8 p. m. He will arrive in Kansas Tuesday, From Kansas City he will

The women appear to be as deeply interested in the reception to be tendered Mr. Bryan as their husbands, brothers and eweethearts, and, although they are denied the right of suffrage, are as eager to see him and hear his utterances on the subject of trusts as the most determined voter. Chairman Jump has been besieged with requests for tickets in person and by mall from fair applicants, and scores of prominent citizens have obtained extra tickets on the plea that their wives, daughpeace until they promised to take them to the reception. From all indications, it tain that the Coliseum to-night will liberally patronized by the beauty as by the brain and brawn of the city and

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TICKETHOLDERS.

Those who have been unable to obtain tickets need not despair of hearing Mr. Bryan speak, however, as the doors of the Coliseum will be thrown wide open to the general public at 7:45 p. m. In order that the general public, including those holding tickets of admission, may clearly understand the situation, Chairman Jump desires the following statement made: H. R. Kunz, chairman of the Door Com-

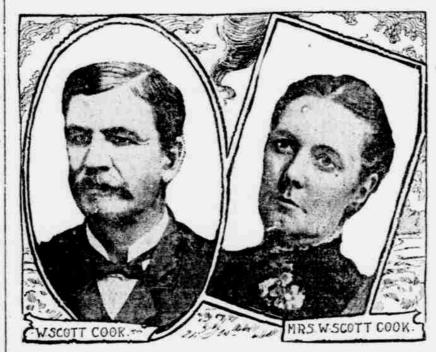
to their duties, and ticketholders will save themselves much trouble and annoyance by observing the following rules: All holders of the blue, or "arena," tick-

ets will be admitted only at the St. Charle. street entrance, near Thirteenth street. Marching clubs or ward clubs will positive ly not be admitted at any other entrance The red, or general admission, tickets are good only at the door at the corner of Fourteenth and St. Charles streets. The box-seat and reserved-seat ticketholders will be admitted at the regular Coliseum entrances, on Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. The doors will be opened at 7 for ticketholders only

Inside the building the arrangements for handling the crowd are as nearly perfect as can be. There will be fifty screeants-at-arms, fifty doorkeepers and fifty ushers, and seventy police officers, under the command of ten Sergeants, to prevent unneces

In the Collseum all preparations for the reception have been practically completed and the decorators are now putting the finishing touches on the decorations of the speakers' platform. The arena has received

THEIR DEATHS MOURNED BY ST. LOUIS RELATIVES.



gram to Sum B. Cook, Democratic candi-date for Secretary of State of Missouri, that his brother, W. Scott Cook, had perished at Galveston with his entire family, con-sisting of wife and four children, was a

great shock to relatives in St. Louis and in various portions of the State.

Mrs. Silas P. Craig of No. 3237 Cook ave-nue is a nicee of Mrs. W. Scott Cook. The first news Mrs. Craig had of the death of her aunt was the dispatch from Mexico. Mo. telling of the receipt of a message Mo., telling of the receipt of a message from Galveston by Sam E. Cook, informing him that not a single member of his broth-

His family consisted of his wife and four children-one son. Asinby Cook, 28 years old, and three daughters, the eldest of whom was Miss Gertrude Cook, 21 years old.

Mrs. Cook was a daughter of Judge J. G. Waller of Warren County, Missouri, Mr. Cook has two brothers, Sam B. Cook of the Asilian Tor. Missouri and Dave Cock of the Imlian Ter-ritory, and one sister, Mrs. George Kite of Warren County, W. Scott Cook was 15 years

from Galvesten by Sam B. Cook, informing him that not a single member of his brother's family had escaped alive.

W. Scott Cook resided in the Indian Territory until five years ago, when, with his family, he moved to Galveston, and was

"WITH EYES CLOSED I SEE NOTHING BUT NAKED DEAD.'

Girl Writes the Story of the Storm as Only a Woman Can-

SPENT A NIGHT OF HORROR.

In Scant Attire the Women . were hurled down the street, Sat All Night, to Awaken to New Affrights.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 14.-Miss Mand Hall, ings. who was spending her school vacation in | with people just like us. Galveston and who endured the agonies of the recent storm, has written the following | night crowded into a small office thrilling account of her experience to her with nine men, sitting on boxes. parents, Mr. and Mrs. Emory Hall:

"Dear Papa and Mamma: I suppose before this you will have received my telegram and know I am safe. This has been a terrible experience. I hope I will be spared any more such. I am just a nervous wreck, ous they would poke a bottle of o fever blisters over my mouth, eyes with hollows under them, and shaking all over, "When I close my eyes I can't see anything but piles of naked dead and wildeyed men and women. I suppose I would better begin at the beginning, but I don't

know if I can write with any sease. "Saturday at about 11 o'clock it began raining and the wind rose a little. Sidney Spann and two young lady boarders could not get home to dinner. After dinner the men left and we sat around in dressing sacks, watching the storm.

We all crowded into the hall, and the house, a big two-story one, rocked like a

APPAREL REDUCED

TO THE LEAST LIMIT.

"About 6 o'clock the roof was gone, all the blinds torn off and all the windows blown in. Glass was flying in all directions and the water had risen to a level with the gallery. Then the men told us we would have to leave and go to a house across the street at the end of the block-a big stone one.

Mrs. Spann was wild about her daughter Sidney, who had not been home, and the telephone wires were down. The men told us we must not wear heavy skirts and could only take a few things in a little bundle. I immense brick building of four stories. They took my watch and ticket and what money I had and planed them in my corset; took off everything from my waist down but an

stockings. "I put what clothes I could find in my trunk and locked it. Tell Lillian the las thing I put in was her gray skirt, for I thought that if the trunk floated and it was on top it might not be injured.

"It took two men to each woman to get her across the street and down to the end and everything in it was stained except of the block. Trees larger than any in our yard were whirled down the street; large logs and boxes and driftwood of all sorts

"Birdie and I went across on the second trip. The wind and rain cut like a knife and the water was icy cold. It was like going down into the grave, and I was never so near death, unless it was once before since I have been here, when I came near drowning with another girl.

"It was dark by this time and the mer put their arms around us and down into the water we went. Birdie was crying about her baby that she had to leave behind until the next trip, and I was begging Mr. Mitchell and the other man not to turn me loose "Mrs. Spann came last and the water was over her chin. It was up to my shoulders when I went over. One man brought a bundie of clothes, such as he could find, for us to put on, wrapped up in his mackintosh He had to swim over. I spent the nightsuch a horrible one-wet from shoulders to my waist and from my knees down and barefoot. Nobody had any shoes and stock-

ings. SKIRT WAS SAVED.

"Mrs. Spann did not have anything bu a thin lawn dress and a blanket wrapped around her from her waist down. Nellie had a lawn wrapper and blanket, and Fannie had a skirt and winter jacket.

WHAT ONE GIRL THOUGHT AND SAW IN HURRICANE. •

I took off everything from my walst down, but an underskirt-no • shoes and stockings.

I put my clothes in my trunk and . locked it. Tell Lillian that the last . thing I put in was her gray skirt, 4 for I thought that if the trunk . fleated it might not be injured. Trees larger than any in our yard .

"Birdie was crying about her laby • that had to be left until the next . ♦ trip, and I was begging Mr. Mitchell ♦ ♦ and the other man not to let me ♦

"The water was up to my shoulders . when I bent over. "Nobody had any shoes or stock- ?

"Sydney (a girl chum) spent the .

. to the second floor. "All we had all day Sunday was . erackers and whisky. We lived on . whicky. Every time the mea got to . ache worse.

"There is a little boy here in the 4 house that spent the night in the . ♦ water, clinging to a log. His father ♦ and mother and four sisters were

P. S.-The gray skirt was not ◆

"Mr. Mitchell had a pair of trousers and night shirt and was barefoot,

"The house was packed with people juslike us. The house had a basement, and was of stone. The windows were blown out, and it rocked from top to bottom, and the water came into the first floor. Of course, no one slept. About 3 o'clock in the morning the wind had changed and blew the water back to the Gulf, and, as we stood at the window watching it fall, we saw two men and two girls wading up the street and heard Sydney calling for her mother,

"She and the young lady with her spent the night crowded into a small office with nine men, in total darkness, sitting on boxes with their feet up off the floor. It was an were on the second floor.

"The roof and one story was blown away and the water came up to the second floor. It was down toward the wharf. "As soon as we could we waded he

Such a home! "The water had risen three feet in the house, and, the roof being gone, the rain poured in. I had not a dry rag but a dirty white skirt hanging in the wardrobe and ar underskirt with it. My trunk had floated

the gray skirt. "We had not had anything to eat sine soon the day before and we lived on whisky swept past, and the water looked like a Every time the man got to us they would poke a bottle of whicky at us and make us drink some. All we had all day Sunday was crackers at 50 cents a small box and whisky.

men sitting on steps, crying for lost ones,

and half of them badly injured. Wild-eyed,

ONE LITTLE REFUGEE LOST PARENTS AND SISTERS. "Hundreds of women and children and

ghastly looking men hurried by and told of whole families killed. I could not stand any more, and made them bring me home, and fell on the bed with hysteries. They poured whisky down me, but the only effect it had was to make my headache worse. "There is a little boy here in the house that spent the night in the water clinging to a log, and his father and mother and four sisters were drowned. He is all alone "Last night Mr. Mitchell took Miss Decker and me to another boarding-house to find a dry bed. We slept on a folding bed, with nothing under us but a rug and sheet, and I had to borrow something dry to sleep in. The husband of the lady who lost her mother has just come from Houston. He walked and swam all the way. He is nearly wild and she is just screaming. I cannot write any more. I am coming home as soon as I can.

ONLY ONE HORRIBLE WASTE FOR TWENTY-FIVE MILES INLAND.

MAKE CONTRIBUTIONS

WHICH WILL COUNT.

Only the relief committees in Texas understand the immediate daily needs of Galveston and other stricken towns. Promiscuous collections of goods are likely to be unused and in the way. Money is the form contributions should take. The Republic forwarded its subscription of \$500 as soon as the need of aid was apparent. It advises all St. Louis sympathizers to send subscriptions at once to George H. Morgan, treasurer of the Merchants' Exchange Relief Committee, or to John H. Tennent, treasurer of the Interstate Merchants' Association Committee.

FOUR PLANS FOR A NEW GALVESTON.

No details of the deaths have been re-eived, and there is little probability that Be Rebuilt on the Mainland.

ISLAND USED AS A DEPOT.

Canal Would Give a Pathway to the Sea From Galveston Bay.

Washington, Sept. 14.-"The Galveston disaster is an impressive lesson, not only to the cities of the Gulf, but to the whole world," said Professor W. J. McGee, head of the Bureau of Ethnology, who has given considerable study to the encroachments of the sea.

"Galveston ought not to be rebuilt, at least apon the former plan because of the Habillty of similar occurrences. All things considered, it is a wonder that the city has survived so long as it has. It would be feasible to maintain a harbor at Galveston, making it a point of storage and shipment, but it ought not to be the site of a populous city. If it were maintained simply as a depot of commerce the population on the build houses on the sand. Galveston was island need not during the daytime exceed the night population ought not to exceed the heavier storms of the last two cen- dredgeboat; there were rachts, school but not the permanent habitation of a twelve feet above low tide, and even in this

large population. "It is inexcusable to leave families within there had been sufficient knowledge on the part of the public to realize what it fully

nteant. "This plan is one of the four proposals that I think of for treating the problem

presented by the disaster. "The first thing that will occur to most people is the complete abandonment of the

city. Another way out of the difficulty would be the establishment of a new Galveston at the head of Galveston Bay, with the opening and maintenance of a canal to it. A fourth plan would be the cutting of a canal directly through the land to a suitable site. I do not consider the suggestion that Houston should be made the seaport as feasible. What the Texas coast needs is cities which can be reached by seagoing vessels and by the railroads. However extensive and costly the dredging of a deep channel to Houston would be, the expense of getting up to it would still further op-

erate against it. "Port Arthur, which is of late making considerable strides, is a little safer than Galveston, because the land is not subsiding so rapidly there, but this is about all that can be said for it. It is not a suit-

Can Galveston Be Protected?

able site for a populous city.

"There is no feasible plan for the protection of Galveston on its present site. The trouble comes in the lack of suitable foundation for structures of sufficient strength extending toward the sea, while the other to insure protection against such storms as | truncates the divides between the valleys. this one or against any severe storm. It might be possible to put in an exceedingly broad foundation of artificial stone or wood, so protected as to be noncombustible and the head of Galveston Bay a distance of

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

SOME OF THE PLANS SUGGESTED. •

Galveston might be maintained as a depot of commerce, the population • on the Island during the day time to . not exceed 500 to 1,000 and the night . The city would be a workshop, but lacktriangle not the permanent habitation of a lacktrianglelarge population. Then there is the . complete abandonment of the city, . another proposal for treating the . problem presented by the disaster. • Another would be the establishment . of a new Galveston at the head of . Galveston Bay, with the opening and . maintenance of a canal to it. A . · fourth plan would be the cutting of a · canal directly through the land to a . · suitable site.-Professor W. J. Mc- ·

Gee, Head of the National Bureau .

open a canal there, and, although the first cost of its construction would be greater, the cost of its maintenance would be very much less. The theory which finds its way into newspapers that the jettles constructed by the Government for the improvement of Galveston harbor have had a great deal to do with this disaster, cannot be sustained. It is too small a factor in the case of a storm of this kind,

"The first lesson of the Galveston horror is the old one of the parable, as well as of human experience, that we should not | BESIDE STRASDED SHIPS. slight elevation above the ocean, the earth of the island consisted of absolutely nothrock. The loose sand and silks and mud beds are nowhere firm enough to afford a safe foundation. To a depth of several soft for those who are weak. hundred feet the deposits are what are geologically known as pleistocene columbia and the formations from this downward are mechanical deposits, uncemented with calcareous or silicious substances, like so many of the formations of the east coast of the Gulf, nor are these mechanical deposits bound together by coralline masses, like

ome of the West India littorals.
"What is true of Galveston in this regard is almost as true of the entire Gulf from good foundation exists in the world, and none other is so bad for enything like an

City on a Sand Bank. "The sand bank on which Galveston was built, with the surrounding natural features. furnishes a record of past wave work which might well have deterred the founders of the waters new gently lisped. the city. The chief work of waves and winddriven sea current everywhere is the building of bars of sand or gravel gathered from neighboring shore stretches or washed up from shallow bottom; only less conspicuous is the work of these agents in carving sea cliffs. Both results are characteristic of our Eastern and Southern coasts from the St. coast stretches like that of Southern New Jersey the bars and sea cliffs alternate, the one stretching across the mouths of gullies "That the shore of the Gulf upon which

Galveston is situated is gradually sinking is a fact which cannot be disregarded. A city which has an elevation of but twelve feet at safe from the attack of insects, but such a most cannot last long even with a subwork would have to be not less than 1,000 | sidence of one or two feet in a century. feet broad, and would be enormously ex- Direct evidence of the general sinking of pensive. It would cost a great deal more the Atlantic coast is given by the configurathan cutting a canal through the land to tion of the land. Even the historical record shows that, though imperceptible in a single year, the advance of the sea is considerable | quick shift place them in two feet graves "The safest plan would be to put such a when the decades are compared and enormous when measured by centuries.

rors of Texas Storm.

Colonel Sterrett Describes Hor-

SECRETS OF LIFE GIVEN UP WITH DEAD.

Bodies Float About the Bay With Faces Upturned to the Sky, to Be Scanned by **Those Who Seek Loved Ones.**

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Austin, Tex., Sept. If.-Colonel Bill Sterrett, the famous Washington correspondent of the Dallas-Galveston News, went to 100 persons abourd who had relatives in the Galveston Monday morning after the storm, and the sights he saw during his stay there are pathetically described by him as fol-

"Whether to start out with the absolute or to go on and hint the details, inexpressibly sad, and intimate the horrors, is the question that confronts me in beginning this story.

"It would be better for the heart if a vell could fall from heaven and conceal what has been done. It would be better if a fog. thick, like a wall, should come up between the sea and the land, that the latter might never see the crime of the former.

"For if humanity ever shricked against the awfulness of the one element, it has

"The broad pampa between Houston and Galveston had been flooded. The towns which in the last ten years had grown are scarred and torn as by a fiend. Its angel was shown in pastures as well as in towns. and yet none know the fury of it. "There were reports of destruction fur-

ther on, and the truth of them impressed each man in the cars as the cars counter off their rattle-te-tack in tolling off the miles. Against a barbed-wire fence the bloated carcasses of cattle had floated, their swollen limbs stiff toward the sky and yet others browsed around in the nendow now, which was a roaring sea but four days ago.

"This sight was the first we leath, and every man in the car, as if to avoid the fear that arose in the mind of each, began to express wonder how this could be-that is that so many of those poor brutes were dead, and others living.

BABY'S CRADLE

"There were vessels of all tonnage, kinds built on a sand bank-a mere wave-built and degrees on the prairie. Out there wa 500 or 1,000, under existing conditions, and bay or key or bar, built by the waves of a tramp steamship; the other way was the Do. The city would be simply a workshop | turies. Its highest point was less than | and launches. Near us was the hobby horse of a child.

"And, so help me, I would rather have seen all the vessels of the earth stranded each of the waves as they have been on ing but wave-cast sand and slit; and to a high and dry than to have seen this child's Calveston Island; it would be a crime if depth of at least a half mile in vertical toy, standing right out on that prairie, measure there is no such thing as solid masterless. Because one represented-well why say, God! Man's heart is so weak! But surely he will forgive it when it is "Debris of all kinds covered the prairie

It was from Galveston, because it could be from no other place. Every ant hill was covered with the remnants of homes in the city, six miles away. There were laccurtains, furniture of all kinds, but mostly of the cheap kind. There were toys, ladies toilet articles, bed clothes, and, in fact everything that goes to make up a home, "This point was Texas City, six miles way from Galveston, across the bay, The town had suffered badly. Human lives were lost there, and the agony of it was great; but, above all, was the idea, What of across the way? It was six miles straight across and a schooner was in waiting to take us over. But before it landed there was chance of observation of the bay, on which

"The bay to-day was as gentle as a cour try pond. It kissed and kissed the few blades of grass that grew down where the rise and fall of the tide was natural. It did not moan like a sea. It merely gurgled, "But every little wave thrown and agi tated the dead. The boasted horses, th cows, which provident housekeepers in the city across the water had owned and petted were there. Chickens, rats, dogs, cats and everything, it seemed, that breathed, wa

there, dead, and swollen and making the

SHOCKING SCENES OF BURIAL WERE UNAVOIDABLE.

"By the sides of the carcasses were bodie of human beings. The worn-out people of the district, having saved their own live and buried their dead, were quick to respon to natural instincts and do right by their kind. I saw them take swollen women an swollen men and swollen children, and with It was terrible, but what could they do?

"There were no burial services. Then me who did the work were simply doing what they could to relieve the air of contamina tion. They were not gentle, but how could they be gentle when they lay there wit their black faces, with their terribly swollen tongues, and the odor of decomposition threatening those that lived? "In the debris from Galveston was every

thing. I walked about it and was impressed with the idea that this disaster must hav impressed the people with the idea that the world was at an end. For twenty-five mile on the land into the interior this disorder! element raged. It destroyed and it marched and when it ceased really the sea had given up its dead and the secrets of life "For, walking among debris, I found

lence of the waves. Letters blurred by the waters were drying on the shingles and weather boarding from Galveston homes, picked up one and it read: 'My Darling Little Wife,' and I closed it there and threw it among its fellows on the drift, "She was dead.

"She had kept his letter. The sacred relations had been exposed by this terror to those who might read them. Here were dozens of men who picked up these letters. Not one read them. For man is not so bad,

"We tracked to the schooner and went

across the bay. It was a long trip against

the wind and apparently longer than it was

to those on the boat. There were at least

unfortunate town CORPSES WITH FACES

UPTURNED IN THE BAY. "There were men who had wives and children in the districts devasted. From avenue truth and wind the sheet about the whole A to the beach every house was gone. These thing with the simple expression 'unspeak- people, or many of them, had their families there. They knew in their hearts they were gone. They hoped in their hearts they were

saved. "They had come across the storm-swept prairie and their hearts were weak. The tumbrils which carried men to the guillotine in France during the Revolution carried no more depressed freight than this boat, There were men on it who tried to stir the people to lightness, but it would not do.

"Two women (I talked with them) had left two children each in Galveston, and in the destroyed district, and they sat through that whole five hours' trip wringing their hands and trying to curb the volcano of lamentation which lies in the mother's heart when those of her flesh are imperiled or

"We passed corpses. We passed the corpses of men and women and children. The moon was out floating brilliantly and the boat cut past, barely missing a woman with her face turned toward God and the

"I fervently prayed I might never see the like again. And when we reached the wharf, torn and skinned, so that we had to creep to land, I saw beneath me, white and naked, seven bodies. Horrible! The ontemplation of it yet makes me sick, though I have seen things since then that makes me, and would make the world, if I were able to describe it, sick unto death."

LEADING TOPICS

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

day, with showers or thunderstorms, and cooler in northern portion; Sunday fair; cooler in south and east portions; variable winds, becoming

westerly. For Illinois-Showers in northern and central portions; fair in extreme southern portion Saturday, and posaibly cooler Sunday; east to south winds, becoming brisk in northern portion Saturday.

For Arkansas-Fair Saturday; Sunday fair and cooler: northerly winds.

PART I.

L one Great Waste for Twenty-five Miles Mr. Bryan Will Arrive To-Day.

2. Additional Names of the Dead.

3. Nearly All Bodies Buried or Burned. 4. Race Track Results.

Deal in Asphalt Creates New Trust,

Railroad Tie-Up Now Feared. . Editorial. Many Converts to Democracy, Facts Refute Dick Dalton.

Soldiers Dislike Duty in Philippines Notes About New Books,

. Exposition Will Be Closed on Sundays. The Railways.

PART II. 1. Elopers Missed Their Way.

Trade Reviews. Cotton Is King of Exports. Sailed Through Chicago Canal to St.

Bright Outlook for Bryan in the East, Church News and Announcements

5. Republic Want Ads. Transfers of Realty. New Corporations. Missouri Politics. Holy Roller Converts. Shrewd Woman Swindler.

. Grain and Produce.

River Telegrams.

New Designs in Gowns and Wraps. Advance Millinery Modes, Notes of Autumn Styles. Kindness of Two Queens.

Sunken Crosses in Mexico.

MANY REPUBLICANS PRESENT.

Grayville, Ill., Sept. 14.-To-day was Democratic day at the Grayville Street Fair and between 4,000 and 5,000 persons were present. Free P. Morris and J. R. Williams delivered excellent addresses. A large crowd heard them, and there was considerable en-A notable feature was the presence of many former Republicans in the stand and

Democratic Day at Grayville Street

To-night George B. Parsons, candidate for State Auditor, addressed a large and

suffered so severely by the recent disaster. The suggestion came from Galveston that no more practical aid could be given than by extension of credit. John Claffin of J. B. Claffin & Co. said:

ARE WILLING TO EXTEND CREDIT

"My firm will be willing to give credit to responsible merchants in Galveston and other places in Texas that have suffered by the storm. It is

just what should be done at such a time as this." Alexander E. Orr said: "Speaking personally, and not as president of the Chamber of Commerce, I am most heartily in favor of extending credit at this time to the merchants of Galveston. They should be aided in every way."

New York, Sept. 14.-Several New York merchants announced to-day

that in addition to making contributions of money they are willing to ex-

tend credit to merchants of Galveston and other places in Texas who have

TOMERCHANTS OF GALVESTON.

"I would be willing to wipe out a six months' account of a Galveston merchant if I believed he was unable to meet his obligations," after all?